

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY, MORNING NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FAST IN GOLD'S GRIP

Wall Street's Fingers Clutch the Country by the Throat.

MR. CLEVELAND DOES NOT OPPOSE

His Policy Is Exactly What the Bankers Want.

BUT IT IS HARD ON THE PEOPLE

They Have to Pay the Taxes to Keep Up the Interest and Finally to Redem the Bonds.

Washington, November 14.—(Special)—Willingly or blinded Mr. Cleveland has been made the tool of Wall street. The issue of bonds advertised this morning was conceived by New York bankers who are playing the old coon-skin game on the treasury. They wanted more bonds in order to hush the cry of free silver and give control of the currency of the country into the hands of a few bankers. In order to get them they have shocked Mr. Cleveland's mind full of the Baltimore currency scheme, drained the gold out of the treasury and persuaded him that bonds were necessary.

Mr. Cleveland may be blind or he is a party to the scheme which is calculated to make a class of our people extremely wealthy, and nobody ever accused Mr. Cleveland of innocent ignorance. The bankers drained the gold in the treasury down to \$80,000,000 and then called for bonds. The news that they would be issued first came from Wall street. Wall street knew before Mr. Carlisle did. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carlisle has held out against bonds all the time and they were issued by the president over his protest. Of course Carlisle made the issue, but he did it under imperative instructions from the president.

On Doubtful Authority.

An intimate friend of the secretary told me today that the matter had been under discussion for some time. Mr. Carlisle had doubt of the authority of the treasury department to issue bonds when last spring's issue was made. He still entertains doubts. He wanted the president to wait upon congress. Bailey's resolution in the house last session almost made the former issue a failure. So Carlisle wanted to wait. He believed things could be tidied over until congress met. But that was the very thing Mr. Cleveland did not want. He has a great currency plan drawn up for him by some New York bankers which he wants to spring on congress and this bond issue was necessary to set that trap. Of course he knows that the gold which will be paid for this new bond issue will all be drawn out of the treasury and that a third issue can soon be forced in the same way. Because he feared this is the reason he did not make the issue \$100,000,000. Had he done that, demands might have been made for more actual gold than there is in the treasury, and then there would have been trouble enough.

Does Not Want to Resign.

Carlisle is very much annoyed over the president's action. He does not take to the plan which Mr. Cleveland has snapp'd up at the suggestion of bankers in New York. He is in position where he must carry it through or resign and he doesn't want to resign. So he will tread along in the path made by the president and at the pace set by him. That's all he can do. Every one here expects a congressional investigation. Could all the inside workings of the affair be brought out there would be some interesting reading perhaps, but congressional investigations never amount to anything. There will be no trouble about floating the bonds. That was all fixed in advance. J. A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, who persuaded the president to issue the bonds, has the matter of floating them in charge and those he represents will get all of them.

The People Are the Victims.

It will not be a popular loan by any means. A few men will get them all. It is a wheel within a wheel, contrived as the first step towards making a complete and radical change in our currency—to bring us squarely to a gold and national bank currency—and it looks like Mr. Cleveland and his banker allies are going to stock the cards and put his plans through whether congress will or no. He is using the argument that the new tariff law does not bring in enough revenue to support the government to advantage. But he did not dare wait until congress assembled, for he knew congress would not submit to another bond issue when there is certainly no immediate necessity for it. This action on the part of the president makes it certain that we shall see a stormy time if when congress meets. E. W. B.

MR. CLEVELAND DENIES IT.

He States That He and the Secretary Agree Fully.

Washington, November 14.—The attention of the president was called today to the statement contained in certain newspapers to the effect that there had been a disagreement between him and Mr. Carlisle in regard to the issue of bonds and other matters, and intimating that such disagreement might result in the secretary's retirement from the cabinet.

The president emphatically denied the entire "batch of silly misstatements," and said: "Never since our association together has there been the slightest unpleasantness concerning the affairs of the treasury department or any other matter. I have every reason to believe that his attachment to me is as sincere and great as mine is for him. I should be much afflicted if anything should cause him to entertain the thought of giving up his position where he is doing so much for his country. We have agreed exactly as to the issue of bonds and there has been no backtracking on his part on that subject. I see it is said that I am formulating a financial scheme. If such a scheme is presented it will be the work of the secretary of the treasury and I shall endorse and support it. The trouble seems to be that those charged with the executive duties of the

government do not appear willing at all times to take the counsels of the newspapers and make public all they intend to do."

PLAYING FOR POPULISTS.

Democrats Will Try to Combine with the Populist Senators.

Washington, November 14.—(Special)—Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is here. Of all men in America, he was the most surprised at the result in his state. He will lose his seat in the United States senate, which he has held for twenty-four years.

It was reported that he was here in conference with Senator Gorman about asking Governor Carr to call a special meeting of the present legislature to elect a democrat to fill out the Vance unexpired term, thereby holding one democratic senator from the state.

Ransom denies this. He says if Governor Carr called an extra session under the constitution of the state, it would have to be of the newly elected body. There is, however, a chance of saving the state from being represented by republican senators. It is possible that a combine will be made between the populists who were formerly democrats and the democrats by which a populist and a democrat or two populists who will agree to act with the democratic senators as against the republicans will be elected. The democratic managers in the senate hope to have the populists act with them in the organization of the next senate and thus save it from the republicans. And it looks now that the scheme may be successful.

Professor H. C. White, of Athens, is here attending the agricultural convention.

MORTON'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

The Total Is \$10,700, of Which \$10,000 Went to the State Committee.

Albany, November 14.—Governor-elect Levi P. Morton has caused to be filed with the secretary of state his statement of election expenses. In it he says substantially that during the canvass preliminary to the election he expended various sums of money which he deemed necessary and proper to aid in securing his election, "and the following is a true and complete list of said expenditures and of the whole thereof, including every payment or contribution made by himself or through any other person, which could or might be held, directly or indirectly, to have been an expenditure for said purpose, or which could be considered as having a political bearing."

To the republican state committee, of which amount \$2,500 was at my request made to the New York county committee, \$1,000 to L. E. Hall, member of the state committee, \$1,000 to the county, \$2,500, to O. R. Brown, printer, cost of postage, \$100 to J. C. McCarthy, chairman of the Rensselaer county committee, \$200 to telegraph tolls, postage, advertising, printing and sundry contributions, to fire and hose companies and charitable and other local associations the county of Dutchess, \$300. Total \$10,700.

The statement is properly signed and sworn to.

SENATOR HILL'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

Albany, N. Y., November 14.—Senator David B. Hill today filed a statement of his election expenses as the democratic candidate for governor as follows: Paid to agents for campaign \$2,500, paid for transportation \$150, paid for use of typewriting machines \$12, paid for personal expenses, myself and secretary, on trips throughout the state, \$335; postage and

sworn to.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS

Will Both Vote with the Republicans in the Next Senate.

New York, November 14.—A special to The Evening Post from Raleigh, N. C., says: Marion Butler, the president of the National Farmers' Alliance, who is slated to succeed Senator Ransom in the United States senate after March 4th next, is reported as having stated that he would vote with the republicans in the organization of the next senate. If this is so the republicans can count on both of North Carolina's votes in the organization of the senate, as the other senator, to be elected in January by the legislature to succeed Jarvis, will be a democrat.

Dr. J. J. Mott, ex-chairman of the republican committee, seems to be in the lead for that position.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITIES

Listed by the New York Stock Exchange Yesterday.

New York, November 14.—The governing committee of the New York stock exchange today listed \$119,000,000 of Southern Railway Company common stock, \$50,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, \$61,900,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds and the various securities of the lines comprising the company, to-wit: The Columbia and Greenville, Georgia Pacific, Western North Carolina, Richmond and Danville, Virginia, Midland and East Tennessee companies, which have assented to the reorganization.

IT IS STILL GROWING.

The Majority of North Carolina Farmers is Larger than Expected.

Raleigh, N. C., November 14.—(Special)—News reaches here that the official majority of John G. Shaw, democrat, in the third congressional district, is 1,115. He won there because of the large vote cast for Spears, republican, in Craven and Cumberland counties.

The state pension board today prepared its list of pension allowances for this year.

There are sixty-eight of the first-class,

second-class, with \$51 allowance; \$30 of the third class, with \$34 allowance, and \$14 of the fourth class, with \$17 allowance.

There are also 2,748 widows, all of the fourth class, with \$17 allowance. There are ten more pensioners than last year.

The figures on the composition of the next legislature, as given by the democrats today, give the republicans a far larger majority than any one expected, it being sixty-three on joint ballot. The statement is that there will be twelve democrats, sixteen republicans and twenty-one populists in the senate and forty-one democrats, thirty-two republicans and forty-seven populists in the house.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.

New York, November 14.—The Schaefer-Ives billiard match was continued this evening. When adjournment was taken the score stood: Schaefer, 1,082; Ives, 1,800. High score run for the night: Schaefer, 61; Ives, 157. Average for the night: Schaefer, 25; Ives, 54.61. Average for the tournament: Schaefer, 31.15; Ives, 59.

Allen Owed Him Money.

Last night it is ascertained that the cause of the killing is a very large amount

KILLED THE JUDGE.

Chancellor Andrew Allison Shot Dead by the Court Clerk.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FOLLOWS

Whitworth Fired a Load of Buckshot at Close Range.

HIS MOTIVE WAS EVIDENTLY REVENGE

After Spending Money to Help Re-elect the Judge, He Learned That He Was to Loss His Place.

Nashville, Tenn., November 14.—(Special)—For a month past the merchants of Selma have been imposed upon with counterfeit coins from time to time. H. P. Tissier has been imposed upon a good deal at his grocery store down near the depot. Today a negro came in and bought a package of cigarettes and tendered a quarter in payment. Tissier asked him where he got the quarter and he said Mack Oakley had given it to him and had asked him to come over to buy the cigarettes.

Tissier telephoned for a policeman, but could not get one.

Later on Mack came along and Tissier grabbed him and tied him securely and turned him over to Alex Carr, who locked him up. It was thought that Mack had an accomplice, but no evidence could be found to connect any one else with the business. Mack was tried before Judge Bishop and bound over in the sum of \$500. He could not make the bond.

COLONEL COIT WANTED.

And There May Be Another Riot if He Goes to Washington Courthouse.

Cincinnati, O., November 14.—A subpoena for the arrest of Colonel Coit, who commanded the militia at Washington courthouse during the recent riot over the attempted lynching of a negro, has been issued. The subpoena cited that Colonel Coit wanted as a witness at the trial.

His friends here have urged him not to accept service on the subpoena, as they claim that it is merely a ruse on the part of the authorities of Washington courthouse to get him there and then place him in jail on the charge of murder. They state that the feeling against him is still intense at the latter place that his life will be in jeopardy. The members of the local militia are greatly excited over the affair and the red-headed ones advise that the militia go to Washington courthouse without arms, but with their muskets loaded, and act as a body guard.

It is stated that Colonel Coit has telephoned to the president asking what he (Coit) shall do in the matter. His engineer is reported to have advised Colonel Coit to go to Washington courthouse in response to the subpoena and that if he finds that matters there are of such character that his life is in danger the governor will order out the militia to protect him and preserve order. Up to a late hour this afternoon Colonel Coit had not decided whether or not he would go.

TRAIN WRECKERS ARE ACTIVE.

A Tie Placed on the Track Where a Recent Accident Occurred.

Bristol, Tenn., November 14.—(Special)—When the Washington and Chattanooga vestibule limited was wrecked on the eastern railway three miles from this city Sunday afternoon, October 7th, causing so much loss of life and property, it was the prevailing opinion that some child had thoughtlessly placed a bolt head on the track. When the Southern railway officials offered a large reward for apprehension of the perpetrator of the fiendish deed the public declared at once that it was nothing more than a bluff to avoid the payment of heavy damages.

It now turns out beyond the shadow of a doubt that there are train wreckers somewhere in this vicinity. About twenty days ago a second attempt was made to wreck a passenger train at the same place. People then began to open their eyes and keep a sharp lookout for the villains. Today as engine 251, with John Patterson at the throttle, was pulling No. 4 around the same curve where the vestibule went off, it struck a heavy cross tie which had been placed across the track. The tie was carried some distance and was dragged beneath the wheels, though strange to say, to the point where the vestibule was torn from the engine. The engine was badly crippled. If the wreckers are to be found anywhere the officials will run them down quite soon, for the country will be scoured in the attempt to bring them to justice.

THE WAREHOUSE STANDS.

An Injunction Refused Against the Standard Oil Company.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 14.—(Special)—Judge Call in the circuit court today refused to grant an injunction against the Standard Oil Company in the matter of rebuilding its warehouse in Riverside suburbs. The storehouse was burned last August and John G. Christopher, representing his own and the interests of other residents in the neighborhood, asked the court to forbid the company to rebuild on the old site, the oil being a menace to the adjacent property.

The bill was filed nearly two months ago and in the meantime the new warehouse

has been nearly completed. The case has attracted general attention all over the state and many people are surprised at Judge Call's decision. The granting of this injunction would have been followed by general litigation against the company.

KILLED BY A BICYCLE.

A Crank While Racing with an Old Man.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—W. K. Swank, aged sixty, an employee in the shops of the Southern railway in this city, was run over by a bicycle about 6 o'clock this afternoon and killed. The rider, who is unknown and cannot be found, was racing with a suburban train about one mile east of the city.

A Cargo of Cotton on Fire.

London, November 14.—The British steamship Loch Lomond, from Savannah, October 25th, for Genoa, has arrived at Algiers with fire in her cargo of cotton. It is believed the flames will be extinguished.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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But for some groundless assaults upon the legality of the transaction, it would be needless to remark that the administration was obliged to let the state out of the suit allowed by the company beyond the sum allowed by the constitution, and when that company pursued the suit and got the sum of its claims and took up coupons, payable out of existing appropriations for current expenses, it merely stood in the place of the state, holding the warrants and coupons and the transaction could not therefore involve any increase of the state's indebtedness in the constitutionality of the transaction, any more than the drawing of the warrants and paying them to the original holders would constitute an increase of the state's debt, otherwise than by the law. By this arrangement numerous needy holders of small warrants, including teachers, maimed soldiers and others, derived a benefit from a ruinous discount on their warrants, and the state was spared the loss of credit and other injury which would have resulted from the payment of the warrants and allowing its warrants to be hawked upon the market. The state promptly reimbursed the Trust, company in the stipulated date, but the payments in discharge of obligations maturing September 30, 1886, were necessarily made out of the state's treasury, and to that extent swelled the state's debt at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894.

Increase of Taxation.

The government of Alabama is economically administered. After all retrenchments within your power the necessary deficiency of the state is \$1,746,500. The existing laws and valuations of the state, those of 1883-94, which would have been reduced to \$39,516,76, and the amount of warrants have been paid. At the time the following amounts were due special funds:

State system.	... 3,174 94
Soldiers and widows.	... 123,568 53
Two and three per cent fund.	... 134 94
Agricultural department.	... 45,000 00
Mineral fund.	... 15,456 00
School fund.	... 97,262 00
Total of . . .	354,670 41

There was also due \$12,000 for salaries for the month of September, and \$20,000 for the month of October, making the total of the month of September \$30,1894. As that year ended on Sunday these amounts were drawn out and paid during the next week, so that the amount of the monthly part of the expenditures for the last fiscal year. Claims estimated at \$55,000, owing to deficiency in the state's treasury for feeding and moving prisoners during the last two fiscal years and also quarterly allowances for military companies. The debts were also due at that time. There were also outstanding warrants for costs in criminal cases, payment of which would only out of the cash on hand, but not out of the convict fund which was not sufficient for that purpose and the maintenance of the same at the same rate of interest. There were few other warrants which had not been presented, the whole of the unpaid warrants amounting to \$23,938.24.

Condition of Treasury in 1895 and 1896.

The auditor, on the basis of present laws and valuations, estimates the receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, at \$1,746,500. He estimates the disbursements for the same period at \$1,986,320. This would make a difference between the revenue and expenditure of \$240,000 for the fiscal year 1895-96, and among the sum included in the disbursements for the fiscal year 1895-96, and in the amount of \$240,000, it is estimated that the only difference will be \$184,220.

The auditor estimates that the sum of all the debts of the state, including the receipts for the fiscal year 1895-96 will be \$1,746,500, and the disbursements for that period will be \$1,986,320. As at the walls and Fort Jackson. The convicts at the walls are mainly the women and disabled, while those at Spangler's, as rule, are fit for work. The convicts at the walls are nearly all located at Pratt Mires and Coalburg.

The new legislation of 1893 came into power by the votes of a majority which declared, to quote the phrase in which their wishes were embodied, that "we demand that labor which is honest and of conviction with convicts, and all necessary laws shall be enacted to forever prevent such conduct."

It was not for those to whom this duty was committed to refuse to perform it, because the change would entail heavy expense.

They had decided that matter for themselves, and the disbursements for the fiscal year 1894-95, although in fact disbursed that year, were not made until the only incentive to exchanging the old for the new is the longer date to their maturity.

The Convict Department.

On the 1st of September, 1894, there were 1,677 state convicts and 915 county convicts. The state convicts are located as follows: 726 at Pratt Mires, 112 at Coalburg, 212 at the walls and Fort Jackson. The convicts at the walls are mainly the women and disabled, while those at Spangler's, as rule, are fit for work. The convicts at the walls are nearly all located at Pratt Mires and Coalburg.

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Two Hundred Armed Men in Indiana Want Murder.

Lebanon, Ind., November 14.—(Special)—

John Conrad, a desperado, shot and killed John Martz at Zionsville, ten miles east of this city, about 10 o'clock last night.

Conrad was in love with Mrs. Martha White, a pretty young widow, and Martz had been in love with her.

Conrad had been in love with the widow's home. Conrad heard of this and, meeting Martz last night, shot him four times. He escaped, but was afterwards arrested, and, after an hour's fight with a mob of would-be lynchers, the officers succeeded in getting him out of town.

Conrad was brought to this city and lodged in jail.

Excitement has been at fever heat all day and tonight 200 armed men are on their way to Lebanon with the avowed intention of hanging Conrad.

The mob, however, has been prevented from carrying out its threat by the arrival of the police.

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REFORM IS NEEDED

Macon's Leading Citizens Are Interested in Getting Good Government.

BUSINESS MEN WANTED AT THE HELM.

A Warehouse Containing a Large Quantity of Cotton Seed Caught Fire—Dr. Bass's Condition Unchanged.

Macon, Ga., November 14.—(Special)—This is the result of a very general feeling in favor of interesting the best business men in the conduct of the city's affairs. Mr. T. J. Carling, one of the most prominent business men in the city, and chairman of the present council, has stated, in a published interview, his wish to see the very best business men in the city in charge of its affairs.

Mr. Calder Willingham, a wealthy cotton man, well known as a contributor to many worthy charities; Mr. J. W. Cabaniss, cashier of the Exchange Bank; Mr. Morris Japp, of Wolff & Japp, president of the Society of Engineers; Mr. L. H. Hinman, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a progressive business man; Mr. A. A. Allen, editor and proprietor of The Telegraph; Dr. McCrary, a well-known druggist of East Macon; R. L. McKenney, one of the owners of The Evening News; James H. Blount, Jr., D. C. D. C. and a large number of men from every walk of life are deeply interested in the movement.

Cotton Seed on Fire.

At 5 o'clock this morning the warehouse of the Georgia Mills and Elevator Company, on Southern Broadway, was found on fire. The flames had made such progress that the building and cotton seed in it, valued at \$100,000, were almost a total loss. The property was fully insured with the Liverpool and London and Globe. Mr. R. H. Plant is the chief owner of the Georgia mill, to which the burned warehouse belonged.

George Burbridge Married.

Mr. George Burbridge, ex-manager of the Macon baseball club, now manager of the Park opera house, in Jacksonville, Fla., came to Macon this morning accompanied by Mr. F. F. Sherrill, the best man, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in St. Joseph's church, he was married to Mrs. M. E. Oak, of Jacksonville, by Rev. Father Winkler.

Mrs. Oak has been here a month visiting Mrs. Benson, on First street.

Fulgham-Johnson.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Johnson, on First street, Miss Georgia Fulgham, was married to Mr. Harry T. Johnson, both parties, who are well known throughout the state, are residents of Griffin. Miss Fulgham was visiting in Macon and Mr. Johnson came here to wed her. The bride is only seventeen years of age, very pretty and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, of the Central railroad. The couple have apartments at the Hotel Lanier for a time. Griffin will be their home, as Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the Central. Mr. J. A. Bass, Mr. E. E. Bass and Miss Bass, of Griffin, were here to attend the wedding.

The Debt Settled.

Plans for the payment of the \$120 debt due Winder's Sons, and now the institution will be put on a solid financial basis. A special meeting of the literary directors was called today for to-morrow night at 7 o'clock.

Jeff Long Released.

Three months ago a negro named Jeff Long was arrested, charged with attempted assassination. At the last, eight months ago, he was tried and found guilty. Yesterday the Bibb grand jury found no bill, and he was released from jail. This morning it was proved that Long was in Stewart's store, on Monroe street, in Macon, at the time the crime was committed.

Today the first candidates were announced for the December city election. They are F. Price, fourth ward, and W. H. Cornell, third ward. Both are good men and will be tried.

Tonight Dr. Bass is no better. He is in a critical condition.

Short News Notes.

Mr. Jim Budd, treasurer of the Academy of Music, is here today after a week's vacation in Atlanta.

Miss Mary Ella Howard, who has been the guest of Misses Anna and Mamie Hart, for the last two weeks, returns to Columbus tomorrow morning.

At the Park hotel last night, Mrs. William Barclay, of W. H. W. Armstrong entertained a dozen guests in celebration of Mrs. Barclay's birthday and the fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong's marriage.

Misses Mattie Boynton and Ellen Hillery, the two beauties from Atlanta, who were at the W. H. W. W. Armstrong's home when they were visiting Miss Bass, are here again.

Mr. Bass is not to be blamed I have not been to see him, but he is definitely and positively that I will not succeed Mr. Comer.

When I saw him at his office he had heard the rumor and was disposed to make a courteous and definite statement with regard to it.

"It started from an article in The Herald," he said in substance, "and it is a mistake. I am out of the railroad business now. I have just been elected president of the New York Guaranty Company, which will take my time. I do not know of any contemplated changes in the Central. If I investigated the story and found that it was current throughout that circle in the neighborhood of Wall street which takes interest in the Southern railway's affairs, High authority gave credence to the rumor, but it was denied by Mr. Oakman.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 15, 1894.

Mr. Carlisle's Opportunity.

What does poor Mr. Carlisle propose to do?

To remain in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, after the crowning affront that has been placed upon him—an affront that, so far as we know, has no parallel in our political history, will certainly not tend to strengthen him with his Kentucky constituents, whose blood and breeding do not permit them to view with pleasant tolerance any spectacle of tame submission to a series of studied snubs and insults.

It may be that Mr. Carlisle regards Mr. Cleveland with a feeling akin to idolatry, and that he is happy to suffer the pangs of an occasional snub, if the suffering will keep him near the object of his devotions. But that is not the old Kentucky way. Imagine Henry Clay, if you please, submitting to any kind of humiliation placed on him by a man superior to him only in the accident of political preferment.

The organs of the money power—the newspaper allies of Mr. Cleveland—are already engaged in gibing and sneering at the secretary of the treasury. They have never been very friendly to him, but, taking the cue from Mr. Cleveland, they are now pursuing Mr. Carlisle with their taunts and insults.

If the distinguished Kentuckian is wise, he will seize the opportunity that—most fortunately in his case—now presents itself. By retiring from a company where his wisdom, his experience and his ability have been studiously ignored, he will not only retain his self-respect and his dignity, but he will be able, by placing himself at the head of those who still believe in democratic principles, to do the people an incalculable service. It is a service that some man will have to perform, and he who performs it with courage will be remembered.

Let it not be supposed by the faint-hearted that because men who call themselves democrats have sacrificed and are still sacrificing the interests of the people to the money sharks that the democratic party is dead. Let it not be supposed, because men elected to carry out the principles of the party have trampled and spit upon them, that these principles are less vital than they were two years ago.

Mr. Carlisle has the opportunity to come out from among those who are trying to destroy the party. He now has the opportunity to come out from among the enemies of the party and the people, and to take his stand again, as of old, for right and justice.

It is the opportunity of his life.

How Long?

Seven months ago, when the first bond issue demanded by the gold standard was made, the reserve in the treasury was about sixty-seven millions. As soon as the reserve was replenished, the bankers who had taken the bonds began to draw out the gold again. This process of drawing out what they had paid in went on until they had taken out nearly ten million more than they had paid in. Then, perceiving that they were coming too near the danger line, they began in a quiet way to clamor for more bonds. Now that they have got them, we shall presently see the reverse of the process of drawing out the gold that has been paid for the bonds. While it is true that the bulk of the gold that is drawn out goes abroad, it is equally true that the banks are perfectly willing to part with their gold that way if they can get interest-bearing bonds for it.

Last February, when the bond issue was decided on, the Constitution took occasion to inquire when and where and how this process of robbing the people and weakening the public credit would end. We venture to repeat the question. We understand, of course, Mr. Cleveland's monumental indifference to the true interests of the people—but we are not now considering the party. They are not. It is a great many of them who are indifferent to their interest as Mr. Cleveland is.

We simply desire to get information on a point of passing interest. As long as the British gold standard is maintained in this country, just so long will bond issues be necessary at intervals. We cannot have a full treasury while the people are not prosperous, and we cannot maintain our gold reserve with

out bond issues if the currency of the country is made redeemable in gold. We cannot have the balance of trade in our favor if prices are to be low, and prices cannot rise to the level of prosperity while we have the British gold standard.

As long as we have the British gold standard we will have bond issues at intervals. But how long will the people tolerate that standard?

The Conscienceless Cuckoos.

All of the cuckoo organs are being kept busy in digesting the food being crammed down their craws. They have not yet reached the point of upheaval, and whether or not that interesting period will ever arrive remains to be seen.

When the \$50,000,000 bond issue was saddled on the people in February last they promptly accepted it as a matter of absolute necessity. Then, when The Constitution and other organs of the people announced that this was simply the forerunner of other issues their indignation could not be restrained in reasonable bounds. They ranted and toroed their hair and swore that such a prediction could be prompted by no other motive than an unfriendly attitude to Mr. Cleveland.

Then, month after month, they have approached the new bond plunder as follows:

April: The report that February's bond issue will be followed by another, another insidious attack on Mr. Cleveland. Of course nobody believes it. May: The kickers are still talking about bonds. Will there be another stop?

June: The talk of another bond issue in New York is entirely premature. There is nothing in it.

July: The gold reserve is decreasing and the credit of the government must be maintained. But that can be done without another issue of bonds.

August: Mr. Benedict thinks there will be another issue of bonds soon. Neither the president—not Mr. Carlisle gives authority for any such opinion.

September: Mr. Benedict has been in conference with the New York bankers. There is renewed talk of another bond issue.

October: The gold reserve is still decreasing. The kickers are still trying to make it appear right in the midst of the campaign that another issue of bonds will soon be demanded. This insidious attack on the party just before the election should be rebuked. The party has more to fear from the kickers inside of it than from the enemies outside.

November 13th: The probability is that a \$50,000,000 bond issue will be announced to-morrow.

November 14th: The bond issue will be advertised today. It is an imperative necessity. Now the kickers will proceed to criticise it.

And so on to the end of the chapter! But the cuckoos have copper-bottom stomachs and they are ready to take anything given them just so it drops from the patronage spoon.

"D—n the people," is their motto!

For Ballot Reform.

It is an encouraging sign to see the religious press speaking out in favor of fair elections. These journals wield a powerful influence with the better classes, and to a great extent shape public opinion.

In the current number of The Western Christian Advocate we find the following:

The elections last week resulted in a cyclone, which we hope will help to purify the atmosphere. The papers, we see, are now talking about pure elections, and our state legislature is considering the matter. It is time enough that it is, if it is not too late. It was time long enough, and the shame and general disruption now upon us might have averted if we had been governed by justice and equity, instead of party tricks and personal ambition. Some things in the elections last week were enough to make our state hang her head and go slow.

Since the repeal of the federal election laws our people have felt that there is no longer any danger of a force bill, and they have gone to work in earnest to purify the ballot. In Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas the Australian ballot law, or some modified form of it, is now in operation, and the experiment has given general satisfaction.

In California, and probably in most of the states which have adopted this law, the ballots are uniform and are printed under the supervision of the county authorities. They are all of the same size, printed on the same paper and the arrangement of the blanks is the same. This avoids the confusion resulting from a multiplicity of blank ballots printed in every style on paper of different colors. The blanks are so arranged that an intelligent voter has no trouble in making a cross mark opposite the names of the candidates voted for.

We are not wedded to any particular plan of ballot reform, but we hope to see the present legislature pass a uniform registration act and adopt some modified form of the Australian system which will enable every qualified voter to cast one ballot and have it counted once, without any fraud or interference in any way.

Good government and the perpetuity of our institutions depend upon an honest ballot honestly counted. If we have a single loophole for corruption bad men will take advantage of it and defeat the will of the people. We must have a law under which every good citizen's ballot may be cast and counted with the certainty that it will not be defeated by the purchased ballot of a corrupt voter.

The Monopolists of Culture.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that learnedness has gone out of the learned professions. This is the situation:

The medical men are fast becoming gourmets only, having long ago crowded the saloons and literary saloons to more gourmets and chin-scrapping, and surgery does not demand Latin enough to drive a cow out of the yard. Dr. Senn avers that in twenty years there will be no doctors, but only surgeons and nurses. That is a fact. Surgeons, specialists, and make more of practical facts than crudities, attacking juries with logic rather than attempting to sway them by a tongue that has lapped sweetness from a classic bowl. The ministry has been influenced by the gourmets, and the literary gourmets has given way to comment on pertinent worldy topics. The writers of books, for the most part, are as innocent of the sort of culture that is meant by "learned" as a modern statesman is of history and economics. It is learning, erudition the product of a college professor or here and there?

Others hold a similar view. Mr. W. L. Howells remarks that the only people who have time to read everything worth

reading are the women. They have an intellectual freshness and enthusiasm rarely found in men. They are today reading and talking about great books which the busy men of the period have no time to read. They do more than half of our magazine writing and more than two-thirds of our novel writing.

Evidently, if we are to have a revival of literary culture, the women will be in the lead, and they will become, as The Commercial Advertiser puts it, the learned element in society. Women have the ambition and the time for culture, whereas, the average man gives his days and nights to business, politics and amusement. Unless there is a radical change in existing conditions we must look to the women of the land to preserve the learning of the past and write the books which are to instruct and delight future generations.

A Suggestion to Mr. Dana.

The tricksy spirit of Mr. Dana in The New York Sun is betraying a tendency to throw eggs at the heads of the various silver men of the south and west. We see no objection to this as far as it goes, but why should this distinguished Ariel of the press confine his attention to the south and west and leave undisturbed the victims of the storm that are stranded in another part of the island?

To the end that Mr. Dana may be able to resume the royal robe of impartiality which he has for the moment laid aside, we suggest that he pay a visit to Senator Hill, representing the great State of New York, and get from that leader a statement of his silver views.

This done, Mr. Dana may return to his tripped elate and flushed. He will have discovered another head to make a target of. Senator Hill's views on silver do not differ materially from those of the gentleman whom The Sun names "Admiral Warner."

Mr. Dana ought to thank us for this friendly suggestion.

The Winning Policy.

Yesterday we reproduced from The Rome Tribune a paragraph which stated that a man in Dalton presented two checks at a bank. One was for a bale of cotton and amounted to \$25; the other was for two small hogs and called for \$20.

With such an object lesson, that farmer should go in for less cotton and more hogs. He will find that it is comparatively easy to raise hogs and market them at a good profit, while his five-cent cotton simply plunges him deeper in debt.

Twenty-five dollars for a bale of cotton, and \$26 for two small hogs!

There is a whole volume of economics in this brief announcement, and the lesson is so plain that it requires no comment. King Cotton is not in it any longer, and it looks very much like King Hog.

Yet there is a way to restore cotton's kingship. Georgia's present crop will bring \$25,000,000. Now, suppose we manufactured all this cotton? It would then bring us \$105,000,000!

Twenty-five dollars for a bale of cotton, and \$26 for two small hogs!

There is a whole volume of economics in this brief announcement, and the lesson is so plain that it requires no comment. King Cotton is not in it any longer, and it looks very much like King Hog.

It is time enough that it is as follows:

Those Little Tips.

The Wall Street Journal, of Monday, makes the following statement:

We learn that among the large sellers of sterling exchange the latter part of last week were two houses in the street whose close relations to the president are well known. From this fact, it is inferred that he might have had assurance that the money he had was safe.

This, then, is the winning policy. Let us diversify our crops and raise hogs enough for home use and for outside markets. Then, let us manufacture every bale of cotton right here in this region.

When we get on this line there will not be another period of hard times in the south for a century to come.

More factors and more hogs—these are what we need!

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deem its pledges, and the indomitable will of its agent will no longer bar its way.

It is curious that the gold reserve was never impaired until Mr. Cleveland became president and secretary of the treasury.

The senate will present a dead wall between the republicans and any currency scheme opposed to the interests of the people.

We advise the apostles of John Sherman to inquire how many democrats who voted against the free coinage of silver in the last house were returned.

The gold reserve was lower by \$10,000,000 last July than it is now. Why were bonds not issued?

The haste about bonds, as Mr. Cleveland's friends admit, was because he was afraid of the democratic congress.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

<p

MORRISON'S STORY.

He Tells of the Foul Midnight Conspiracy.

ROPER TREATED HIS WIFE CRUELLY.

That Is One of the Reasons the Ku Kluk Wanted to Kill Him.

HE ALSO REPORTED THE MOONSHINERS.

One Defendant Exonerates the Men on Trial and Tells an Interesting Story. One Accomplice Still at Large.

The trial of Wash Redd and the two Morrisons on the charge of conspiracy in attempting to destroy the state was opened yesterday. They were taken into the copper shaft on one of the spurs of the Cohutta mountains, was returned before Judge Newman, in the federal court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

A large number of spectators thronged the courtroom and the hall on the outside was literally choked with the dense multitude of witnesses summoned to appear on the stand.

The jury filed into the courtroom, under the marshal's leadership, and took the members' seats in the box with the air of veterans to whom the proceedings of court had grown familiar. The defense lawyers, however, had the same look of mystic simplicity, and throughout the trial seemed to watch their attorneys with peculiar interest and to strain every nerve in order to catch the testimony.

The climax of the day's sensational development was reached when Will Morrison, a member of the Ku Kluk band, was called to take the witness stand. Morrison had entered a plea of guilty the day before, and the interest, therefore, attaching to his testimony was considerable. He admitted his own guilt, but claimed that none of the prisoners had been taken into the pit.

Tom Cantrell testified that Roper had cut wheat for him on the 11th of June. He was about a half mile from Henry Brown. Roper took supper with him before going home.

At this point the court took a recess for dinner. Two witnesses were introduced by the prosecution in the afternoon, and the government closed.

Outlining the Defense.

Colonel W. C. Glenn, in a brief address to the jury, outlined the position of the defense.

"That Roper," said he, "was taken from Brown's and thrown into the pit there was no dispute."

But he denied that the prisoners at the bar were in the conspiracy. He further held that it must be shown that Roper was guilty of the killing of the men he alleged in the indictment, namely that of robbing illicit distilleries, in order to give jurisdiction to the federal court. He proposed to show that Lance Morrison and Redd, two of the defense lawyers, Dalton at 11 o'clock on the night of the conspiracy.

Henry Hamilton, the United States commissioner at Dalton, testified that he was born and raised in Murray county. On the night of June the 11th Lance Morrison came to his office about 11 o'clock. He remained there for nearly half an hour. He said he was waiting for a witness to see Tom Wright. The witness was making out his quarterly statement and for that reason the date was impressed on his mind. It was nearly 11 o'clock by court time when Morrison left the office.

Henry Duncan, the tax collector of Murray county, was introduced. He was returning from the tenth district and met Morrison and Redd at Spring Place about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Roper Cross-Examined.

The testimony of Roper as brought out on the cross-examination yesterday morning was interesting, though told before.

On the morning of June the 11th he went to G. W. Redd's to see him. He had some wheat to cut. He was there for about three quarters of an hour. He next went to Fort Mountain, going from there to Frank Barksdale's, and thence to the sawmill. At the store that day he saw Duncan, Redd and Lance Morrison. They were in conversation together. He went from town to old man Peeks', and while he was there Redd and Lance Morrison passed.

"Did you conceal yourself in the wheat field?" asked Colonel Rucker.

"I did."

"What did you do it? Were you afraid of them?"

"No. I thought they were officers who wanted to arrest me. I heard that I was wanted in Dalton."

The witness stated that he had taken supper at Tom Cantrell's, after which he went to Henry Brown's. He heard a knocking on the door about 12 o'clock. Brown responded to the summons and shortly afterwards led the way to his room. As soon as the men came in they took his gun and pistol. Payne Duncan snatched his pocket and drew out his knife. The witness took four men into the room. They were dressed in Mother Hubbard gowns and wore disguises on their faces to keep from being recognized. The witness was tied to a chair and the process started with the cross. His description of the route was the same as in the direct examination. At the pit Morrison stood by his side and Duncan just behind him. He was shot twice in the head and once in the hip as he was hurried into the mouth of the opening. After he struck the bottom of the pit he heard Lance Morrison say:

"I guess he's dead."

It was Monday night when he was thrown into the pit. He was drawn out again on Saturday night. Lance Morrison, one of the defendants, helped to pull him out. Before the witness was thrown into the pit he made an effort to save the life of one of the white caps who appeared to be under the influence of whisky.

"Did you make no effort to save your self?"

"No, sir."

"And tried to save the life of one of the men who was about to throw you in the pit?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many churches do you belong to, Mr. Roper?"

"None at all."

"I object to the question," said Colonel Rucker. "He is making sport of the witness."

"I only thought he manifested a spirit of Christian forbearance."

Mr. Barksdale Introduced.

Old man Barksdale was the next witness introduced.

He testified that he had seen Roper on the morning of June the 11th. He was not well and was sitting on his wagon in front of his house. Wash Redd and his family lived with him. While engaged in conversation with Roper Redd and Morrison came to the house shortly afterwards. Redd wanted to know what the witness was doing with Roper. He told him that Roper was looking for work. The two men left for the mill and soon afterwards Bud Morrison drove up in a buggy with Lance Morrison's wife. Lance came on with him riding in a decorated mule. They had ten gallons of whisky and were away in the buggy. During the afternoon he saw Redd, McCutchan, Duncan and Will Morrison near the store at Fort mountain. Will Morrison came to his house that night about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Redd gave him a bundle from the store. The witness said Morrison said: "You know me now but you will not know me in two hours." Morrison came back about 4 o'clock in the morning.

On the cross-examination Colonel Glenn asked the witness if he knew the distance from Dalton to the Brown's. He thought it was about sixteen miles. It was four and a half miles to the pit. He thought a fast team could go from Dalton to the pit and back to Fort Mountain in three hours and three-quarters, but a slow one could not make it in that time. This supported the claim of the defense that

two of the men who were in Dalton at 11 o'clock could not have reached Henry Brown's in time to take a part in the conspiracy.

Dr. Stanford's Testimony.

Dr. E. O. Stanford saw Roper the night he was taken from the pit. He discovered two wounds in his head and several gun shots in his body. The one in the head was a severe wound and was calculated to produce death.

"Did you meet Lance and Bud Morrison on the day before Roper was thrown into the pit?" asked Colonel Rucker.

"I did. Lance Morrison gave me a bill to change in order to pay an account that he had with me."

"Where were they going?"

"They said they were going to a burial at Mount Zion graveyard. Lance Morrison's sister's child was to be buried. The road they were on leads to the old Federal road, and taking this road to the south would carry them to the graveyard and to the north would carry them to Fort Mountain.

Questioned in regard to the time it would take for an ordinary team to go from Dalton to Fort Mountain the witness was at a loss to give any definite idea. He was in the habit of riding behind fast horses and drove the horses in the country.

Mike Willbanks was introduced, but he merely testified to a conversation between his father and Bud Morrison.

Ross Tyson testified that on the morning of the 11th of June he saw Bud Morrison and Lance Morrison and his wife going in the direction of Dalton. He said he had heard the conversation between Dr. Stanford and Morrison. Dr. Stanford was stopped at his house. That night, about 1 o'clock he heard a noise moving along the road and his assistant once came to blows, and as a result of their disagreement the department stood upon the verge of abolition.

The only thing that saved it was the firm of Governor Northern. He secured the resignation of the old force, and, in connection with his associates, began to look around for the right kind of man to take charge of the department.

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TEN CENTS A DAY.

A CHEERING DAY.

Cotton Has at Last Had a Material Advance,

AND SHOWS SIGNS OF MORE ACTIVITY

The Bond Issue Falls Flat on the Stock Exchange—A Revolution of feelings on Wheat—An Advance of 1 1/2¢.

Savannah, 4 15-16c.

Mobile, 4 15c.

Memphis, 4 15-16c.

Houston, 4 15-16c.

Two of the spot markets pulled out of the 4 column yesterday, Atlanta being one of them, and is now quoted firm at an even nickel a pound.

In Liverpool spots advanced 1 1/2¢, with a slight increase in sales at 10,000 bales, while New York advanced 1 1/2¢ on the spot. New Orleans sold 11,000 bales at an advance of 3 1/2¢, and the closing tone was strong at the advance.

Yesterday was a day full of hope and encouragement to the speculative trade in cotton; and, while there was nothing at the usual run in the market, the material falling in the spot markets or of crop conditions, the better feeling in Liverpool quickly extended to this side, which resulted in a firm opening in New York with prices all the way from 7 to 10 points higher, the distant deliveries, showing the greatest advance.

This is a busy time for the estimator and the most prominent ones at the present time differ widely in their opinions as to the proper value of the present cotton market. The 10,250,000 bales, the other day it will be \$850,000 bales, but the small item of 1,400,000 bales does not make much difference in an estimate. As it is, an average of the two estimates, it is thought by many, will produce figures very nearly correct. That would give us a crop of something over 9,500,000 bales.

The advance in the contract market yesterday, comparing the close with the close of Tuesday, was 20 cents for January, the recoveries being mainly due to a covering of shorts. Sales at 22,000 bales were above the average.

The bond issue is a stimulant to the stock market, proved a miserable failure, and its announcement yesterday fell about as flat as the most sanguine bear could. Borse, higher than at the close of the day before showing only one stock, Lake Shore, higher than at the close the day previous. The remainder of the list is lower.

Wheat in Chicago partook of some of cotton's boom, and that cereal closed at an advance of 1 1/2¢ from Tuesday's close.

Mr. Landauer's Second Circular.
New Orleans, La., November 14.—Mr. A. J. R. Landauer has issued another circular today, in which he says:

"I do not see any reason to believe or assert that there is another a nine-million crop, if that much, will be marketed and counted for the 1894-95 crop."

"Trade continues good, notwithstanding the various unreliable rumors of a rather discouraging outlook. There is great anxiety, both in this country and in Europe, as to the future of the markets, and I have no reason to doubt but that this demand will continue for some time."

"Trade in this country is improving, and if present low prices are continued for another month, the demand for Europe will be unprecedented. Hence there is no reason for a second circular."

"The first was brought about by unprecedented free marketing and discounting the figures of production and consumption, which, in my opinion, was never warranted."

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed firm; middling 5c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

RECEIPTS & SHIPMENTS		STOCKS	
1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday...	2770	1414	2000
Monday...	2125	1817	1100
Tuesday...	5729	1612	725
Wednesday...	61069	46683	21223
Thursday...	5573	4076	9663
Friday...	26822	19415	69683
Total...	10225	6369	3750

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to C. J. Knox, Manager, New York, November 14.—The Liverpool news has come out of a clear sky. It set the cotton market here and at the south humming to bullion music. The rise in Liverpool was attributed partly to a good harvest, and partly to a greater strength in the southern market, the strength which contributed to strengthen prices. The market movement will be only about 400,000 this week, the same as last week and 500,000 the week before. The main point in cotton history. There was manifested some outside investment demand, besides considerable

covering by local shorts and some buying on southern shorts. Part of the buying was against cotton buyers at New Orleans, who were advancing 1 1/2¢ on spot, with spot sales of 10,000 bales, while the market is still strong. The market has been quite prevalent at the south of late, and this fact is worth remembering regardless of talk to the contrary. Today it is quite prevalent in the northern states, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. The semi-weekly reports at different interior towns as reported by New Orleans, were 131,700 against 149,000 last week. There was a report that Mr. Landauer of New Orleans, has issued a bullion circular, the receipts at the ports today were 55,075, against 61,170, the day last week and 49,769. The cotton exchange at Columbus, Georgia, reported 14,600, and 15,000 bales were against 14,900 last week. 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